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Good Start for SALT II Round

Both Sides Said to Be Optimistic

HELSINKI, July 8 (AP).—The

round of the Strategic Arms

Limitation Talks (SALT) between

the United States and the Soviet

Union got off to a good start

in 1971, May and conference sources

said. The Soviet side was optimistic

and "Love Star" determined to reach agree-

ment on a TV screen.

The opening session in the

Embassy, both sides

remained anxious to make progress

on the basis of the May 20 an-

nouncement by both govern-

ments to halt the nuclear arms

race.

Selected announcements, which

were made by the Soviet side, in-

cluded a commitment to halt the

development of a new type of

ther of 11 M.T. deadweight that had existed

in London for a year, said the two powers

should concentrate this year on

outstanding deployment of anti-

r and missile missiles (ABMs) and at

the same time try to reach

in the Moscow on limiting offensive strate-

gic arms.

It might inject new life into the

if the talks that have been alternating

between the Soviet and American sides

for months and raised some hope

that an agreement could be reached

halting the nuclear arms

race.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Gen. Brent

Walker, said the talks were "a

good start." He said the talks were

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SPACE PICTURE—The two thick white lines mark the path of Soviet orbital station Salyut-1, and the thinner white streaks (center) the path of a U.S. satellite. They appear close but actually are thousands of miles apart. The picture was taken by the Bochum West German space observatory Wednesday.

Man Slain; 5 Soldiers Hurt

British Troops Fire on Mob In N. Ireland Street Battle

LONDON, July 8 (UPI).—British

troops opened fire today on a

mob that attacked them with

stones and bricks in a street

battle in Londonderry, Northern

Ireland. The British troops

fired back with tear gas and

live ammunition. One man was

killed and five soldiers were

injured. The British troops

were firing from a position

on a hill overlooking the

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Heath Calls On U.K. to Join EEC

Says '6' Will Get Britain Moving

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters).—

Prime Minister Edward Heath

tonight urged Britain to join the

Common Market and become a

greater country in a greater

Europe.

In a television broadcast aimed

directly at "selling" the British

people on the European idea, Mr.

Heath said that Britain for 25

years had been looking for some-

thing to get the country moving

again.

"Now here it is," he said. "We

must recognize it for what it is.

We have the chance for new

greatness. Now we must take it."

Mr. Heath spoke in short,

staccato sentences—the most

direct appeal he has yet made in

a bid to rally opinion to the

government's side. Opinion polls

still show a majority of Britons

dislike the idea of joining the

European Community.

He reviewed the entry terms

reached at negotiations in

Luxembourg and Brussels, de-

scribing them as a good deal

better than anyone thought they

were going to be.

This had been possible because

the six-nation European Com-

munity felt, as Britain did, that

they could achieve more together

than they could apart. It would

open up to member countries a

market larger than the Soviet

Union and larger than the United

States.

He said the price of entry, on

the other hand, was lower than

many people thought it would

be. Over one year, the cost of

living would increase by only

half a new penny in the pound

sterling a year over the first six

years of membership.

"Not a high price, I would

have thought, to invest in the

future."

The future of this country be-

longs to those who are young or

still unborn," Mr. Heath added.

"In reaching our decision, we

must keep this in mind."

"What kind of world will they

have to live in? Will they

ever forgive us if we take the

wrong decision—the shortsighted

decision?"

He said an enlarged Europe

would be a big factor in main-

taining peace. The European

Community realized after two

world wars that fighting one an-

other gained nothing.

"Many of you have fought in

Europe as I did, or have fought

fathers, brother or husbands who

felt fighting in Europe. I say to

you now, with that experience in

my memory, that joining the

Community . . . is the best

guarantee we can give ourselves

of a lasting peace in Europe."

Mr. Heath's broadcast, coming

after the 20,000-word official

document issued yesterday, re-

sounded the government's

position on the issue.

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U.S. Assails Peace Plan, But Offers to Explore It



David K. E. Bruce, head of American delegation, at Paris peace talks yesterday.

Reds Reject Off-Record Session

By John L. Hess

PARIS, July 8 (NYT).—The

United States sharply criticized

the new peace plan of the Viet-

namese Communists today, but

offered to explore it in an off-

the-record conference next Thurs-

day.

The Communists rejected the

suggestion as "a perfidious ma-

neuver" to avoid setting a date

for an American withdrawal from

Vietnam and a simultaneous ex-

change of prisoners—the first

item of their seven-point proposal.

The 120th session of the Paris

peace conference thus ended, like

the others, in recriminations.

There was wide speculation, how-

ever, that something else might

be brewing under the surface.

At a press conference, the North

Vietnamese delegation renewed its

elliptical invitation to President

Nixon's adviser on national se-

curity affairs, Henry Kissinger, to

meet either of its two most im-

portant members, Xuan Thuy and

Le Duc Tho. Mr. Kissinger is

due here Saturday night en route

home from Saigon. If he asks

for a meeting, "we are disposed

to consider it," said Nguyen

Thanh Le, the North Vietnamese

press spokesman.

Mr. Kissinger has been reported

to have no plan to request

such a meeting. But seasoned

observers were struck by the

response of Mr. Le to a question

of whether there had been any

secret contacts between the North

Vietnamese and the Americans

here.

Noncommittal Reply

"We have no information on

the subject," he replied. At pre-

vious briefings, he had answered

the same question with a flat

negative.

The four-party conference today

was dominated by the seven-

point proposal put forward last

week by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh,

delegate of the Provisional Revolu-

tionary Government of South

Vietnam—the Viet Cong.

In his prepared opening state-

ment, Ambassador David K. E.

Bruce conceded that the offer

posed questions requiring "serious

negotiations."

Our analysis thus far, how-

ever, indicates that despite some

new elements, your proposals do

not seem to change your long-as-

serted basic demands or indicate

your intention to end the fight-

ing," he said. The American

delegate described the demand

for an unconditional withdrawal

pledge as "so sweeping and cate-

gorical in nature that we cannot

possibly accept it without any

discussion or negotiation."

Mr. Bruce referred to the fact

that the plan referred to only

the release of prisoners taken in

North and South Vietnam but

was silent on the question of

those captured in Laos and

Cambodia.

Four Questions

He said the Communists again

were demanding a regime in

Saigon "which fulfills your own

criteria." He added that "we will

not impose any government on

the people of South Vietnam."

But he proposed that the next

session be a restricted one, "at

which we could explore further

your proposals as well as discuss

our own . . . free from the glare

of publicity."

Tel Aviv Tightens Security After Shelling of Hospital

DEIR BALLOUT, Israeli-occupied Jordan, July 8 (AP)—Israeli security forces cracked down on a cluster of Arab farm villages today, searching for Arab terrorists who fired rockets into a suburb near Tel Aviv last night, killing two and wounding 20.

All villages within 15 miles of the attacked town of Petah Tikva were under curfew, lifted only briefly for women to shop.

Soldiers searched from house to house, seeking what they called "suspicious persons."

Tacturn Druze border police, fiercely anti-Arab despite their Moslem origins, kept the curfew in force in this tiny village of stone houses and olive groves.

Body Search

Anyone found out of doors was subjected to a body search and had to show his papers.

"We found a hand grenade hidden in a donkey's ear this morning," said one border trooper, unsmilingly. "There was no report on how many suspects were

detained. But at least three villages were seen under curfew. An air force helicopter buzzed low over the rocky hills, also searching for the assailants.

The Israeli measures followed the Wednesday night assault on Petah Tikva, a town only six miles east of Tel Aviv.

Four Communist-made 100-pound 122-mm missiles hit two houses and a hospital for the chronically ill. A girl of 5 and a 71-year-old woman died. The attack occurred in the late evening.

It was the bloodiest Arab assault on Israeli civilians this year, and the worst Petah Tikva has known.

Israeli troops today reported finding the rocket launcher used in the attack against Petah Tikva. A military spokesman said the rocket launcher was found less than a mile inside Israel on the border of the occupied West Bank of Jordan. This meant the launcher was nearly four miles east of Petah Tikva. The rockets were said to have a range of seven miles.

The neighboring Arab town of Qafir Qasem sent condolences to Petah Tikva. The town council condemned "this terrible crime committed by criminals" and said it was in "heavy mourning."

Britain Expels 3 Iraqi Envoys In Counter Move

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—The British government today ordered three Iraqi diplomats to leave the country in return for the expulsion of three British diplomats from Baghdad earlier this week.

The three Iraqis, who must leave by next Thursday, were the counterparts of the expelled Britons, a military attaché and two first secretaries.

No specific reason was given for their expulsion, but a Foreign Office statement clearly linked it with the case in Baghdad.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Anthony D. Parson, assistant under secretary of state responsible for the Middle East, called in Iraqi Ambassador Saddam Khallaf today and "protested strongly" against the expulsion of the three Britons.

Petah Tikva, Hebrew for "Gateway to Hope," was founded 93 years ago. It was the first settlement set up by Jewish pioneers returning to the Holy Land after 3,000 years of exile.

The el-Patah guerrilla organization claimed responsibility for the attack. Observers speculated that this was a bid by el-Patah to strengthen its status in the Arab world against the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, whose claim for the spectacular-alpaine hijackings and an attack on an Israeli-bound oil tanker in the Gulf of Aden—has been stealing prestige from el-Patah.

Meanwhile, Arab guerrillas clashed with Israeli forces on two fronts today.

Basoukas fire was opened from Syria on an Israeli force in the occupied Golan Heights and, in the ensuing battle, an Arab guerrilla was killed and an Israeli soldier was wounded.

An Israeli patrol also came under basoukas fire near Zarit, on the central sector of the Lebanese border, the military said. The Israelis traded artillery fire with the basoukas, a spokesman said.

U.S. Envoy to Greece Sees King in Italy

ROME, July 8 (AP)—Henry J. Tasca, U.S. Ambassador to Greece, met today for talks with self-exiled King Constantine of Greece at the Tyrrhenian seaside resort of Porto Ercole.

A communiqué released by the American Embassy here said: "The conversation was general in nature including an exchange of views on subjects of common interest to Greece and the United States."

Political observers believed Mr. Tasca might have been sounding out the king on his conditions for returning to Greece.



THE SCENE OF ATTACK—Israeli Army chief, Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, visits damaged house struck by Arab rocket in Tel Aviv suburb of Petah Tikva yesterday. One of the two Israelis that were killed was in this same house. There were 24 others injured.

Heath Says EEC Will Get Great Britain Moving Again

(Continued from Page 1)

commending British entry, as part of a developing campaign to win support for the government's case. The prime minister is to give a full-scale press conference on Monday and plans several major speeches in the next ten days.

Mr. Heath firmly rejected renewed requests in Parliament for a referendum on the question.

Answering a series of questions, he emphasized it was the British Parliament's responsibility to decide this issue, and that a referendum would be contrary to constitutional practice in the country.

In reply to one MP, Mr. Heath referred to the question of whether a referendum was intended to be purely advisory or binding upon Parliament. "It is to bind Parliament, then Parliament gives up all its powers on that most of us consider to be one of the major issues of the day," he declared.

Amid cheers from government supporters, a member of the Labor party, Mr. William Price, accused advocates of a national poll as being unconcerned about principles and engaged on a third-rate gimmick based on a belief they would win.

"It is not clear that the moment public opinion changes we shall hear no more about a referendum from the self-appointed defenders of the constitution," Mr. Price added in a reference to the fact that current public opinion polls in Britain showed a majority against market entry.

Throughout Britain today the polls indicated a slight shift of British public sympathy in favor of joining the Market.

The government document yesterday trumpeted the advantages of Britain joining Europe on the

terms secured in negotiation with the six Market nations, but at present public opinion appears to be mostly against British entry. A poll conducted by Louis Harris for the Daily Express showed only 20 percent of Britons wanted to join Europe, compared with 57 percent opposed to it.

Opposition Softens

But the poll showed that opposition to market entry had slipped from the 62 percent who were against it only two months ago. The five percent who changed their minds had now aligned with the don't know.

Another poll was published by the London Evening Standard, which comes from the same stable as the Daily Express, and which is similarly opposed to British entry.

The Standard poll said that 45 percent of Britons would be in favor of British entry if Parliament voted for it. Forty-two percent said they would be opposed no matter what Parliament did and there were 13 percent don't know.

Parliament is not due to make up its mind on the issue until late October.

Conservatives are confident that their majority in the Commons is sufficient to swing the case in favor of joining Europe.

The opposition Labor party, however, is still torn by dissension on the whole issue. A further factor likely to bring Labor out against the Market came today with an anti-Market vote by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) at its annual convention.

The NUM is one of Britain's five highest unions and controls some 300,000 votes in the block balloting system employed at Labor party conferences. Today's decision appeared to make it more certain than ever that the Labor conference will go against the Market.

Vic Feather, general secretary of the powerful Trades Union Congress—whose affiliated unions take in 10 million workers—said: "I do not think Congress will accept the terms which are being offered."

The Cost

He did not think the Market negotiators had met criteria adopted by the TTC last year. One of these was a contribution by Britain of 10 percent to the Community budget—but the government estimates the contribution rising to 18.9 percent in 1977.

Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe said he was certain that if Mr. Wilson were still prime minister "he would be appearing on television tomorrow night to commend these terms to the nation."

The white paper won mainly favorable reaction around the world today.

The French government welcomed the document, a leading Italian newspaper called it courageous, and The New York Times described it as eloquent and accurate.

In perhaps the sole adverse reaction, Australian Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony declared that the white paper made no acknowledgment of the difficulties that British entry will cause for important sectors of Australian agriculture.

Trial in U.K. On for USAF War Protester

By Bernard Weinraub

LAKENHEATH, England, July 8 (NYT)—The United States Air Force opened court-martial proceedings today against Capt. Thomas S. Culver, the first American officer accused of taking part in an anti-war protest in Britain.

Moments after the court-martial began on this sprawling Suffolk air base, Capt. Culver's attorneys pressed the court to drop charges against the Long Island-born officer. They contended that military regulations barring demonstrations overseas by servicemen were illegal.

"This is a test case," said Edward Sherman, a civilian lawyer representing Capt. Culver at the request of the American Civil Liberties Union. "So far as we know this is the first time that this regulation has been tested—the regulation that prohibits off-duty servicemen in foreign countries from taking part in demonstrations."

Outside the courtroom during the lunch break, Mr. Sherman, a professor at the University of Indiana law school, said: "We believe the regulation is unconstitutional because it violates a serviceman's right to free speech. We view this as a key case on servicemen's rights."

The judge, Col. Carl R. Abrams, rejected Mr. Sherman's motions, but lawyers for Capt. Culver made clear that the issues in the case may eventually be taken to the Supreme Court.

Protest at Embassy

Capt. Culver and 300 other servicemen took part in the silent anti-war protest outside the U.S. Embassy on May 31. During the protest Capt. Culver—the senior officer there—and the other servicemen presented anti-war petitions with 1,000 signatures at the embassy.

The following week, on the eve of his departure for the United States and discharge, he was taken from his Cambridge apartment and placed under restriction at the air base.

The Air Force says that Capt. Culver "solicited other military personnel" to take part in the protest and violated regulations that forbid demonstrations by servicemen overseas. The 32-year-old officer faces four years imprisonment, forfeiture of pay and a dishonorable discharge.

In a long motion that drew praise from Col. Abrams, Mr. Sherman said that the overall issue of demonstrations in the military arose in the early 1960s when servicemen began taking part in civil rights protests in the South. At the time, he said, military regulations were drawn up indicating that off-duty servicemen in civilian clothes were allowed to demonstrate.

"As an afterthought," he said, "they decided that no demonstrations were allowed in foreign countries."

Goldmann Retiring

GENEVA, July 8 (UPI)—Nabum Goldmann today stepped down as president of the World Conference of Jewish Organizations. Mr. Goldmann, who will be 76 Saturday, said he feels it is time new officers were elected. He has been president since the conference was established in 1958.

Thai Pullout From Vietnam Starts Today

Half of 12,000-Man Force Out by August

SAIGON, July 8 (Reuters)—Thailand will begin pulling its troops out of South Vietnam starting tomorrow, a Thai Army spokesman announced here today.

Col. Sanit Sangsachantra, the Thai Embassy's Army attaché, said half of the 12,000 Thai troops stationed in Vietnam would be sent home by the end of this month.

Col. Sanit said the remaining 6,000 troops of the Black Panther division would probably be sent home by the end of the year.

The Thai diplomat said he did not know how many troops would be initially flown home tomorrow, but added that two or three plane loads would probably be flown out of Saigon daily until the end of the month.

By the end of the year or early next year, only a token force of Thais would be stationed in South Vietnam. They would possibly be civil action police teams numbering not more than 200 or 300, he said.

The first Thai troops arrived in South Vietnam in 1967 to help the Saigon government with the pacification program.

Training in Laos Out

PENOM PENH, July 8 (UPI)—The United States has abandoned its secret program of training regular Cambodian troops in Laos, U.S. sources said yesterday, but is continuing to train Cambodian guerrillas.

The sources said the program, financed by the Central Intelligence Agency, ended last month when a 500-man Cambodian Army battalion wound up a three-month training course at a base in the Southern Laotian panhandle.

American sources from the CIA are continuing their program of training specialized Cambodian reconnaissance teams for work behind Communist lines, the sources stressed.

The U.S. officials declined to say how many Cambodian troops were trained at the CIA center at Nakhon Phanom near the southern Laotian town of Pak Se. Other sources put the number at "several thousand."

In contrast to openly-conducted training programs in Thailand and South Vietnam, the Laos project was run completely by civilian-clothed American military personnel. It was arranged that way to avoid dipping into Cambodia's small military aid program, and because American advisers in Cambodia are barred by U.S. law under the Cooper-Church congressional amendment of 1970.

Asked whether the Laotian government had informed the Laotian government about its operations, Gen. Thongphanh replied: "No, the government is not responsible for this operation."

Analysts here indicated that Gen. Vang Pao, who reports directly to Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma and not to the Ministry of Defense, had apparently hit a sensitive nerve. The statement attributing the military operation to the United States was seen here as the ministry's way of hitting back.

State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray Jr., when asked about the U.S. involvement, glossed over the split between regular Laotian forces and the CIA-supported Vang Pao operation.

"We know that the Royal Lao government is attempting to improve its defensive positions by pushing the North Vietnamese forces out of high ground to the west and to the south of the Plain des Jarres," Mr. Bray said. "These are the kind of actions the Royal Lao government has traditionally undertaken in

Special Forces Laos Drive Causes Confusion Over Credits

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP)—The Laotian government declared today that a new Special Forces drive in the Plain des Jarres was the responsibility of the American Embassy, while U.S. officials in Washington sought to describe the action as a Royal Laotian government operation.

The unusual statement by a Defense Ministry spokesman in Vientiane appeared to grow out of a feud within the Laotian government on the conduct of military operations.

News of the statement arrived in Washington just as Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., told the Senate that the Pentagon opposed his amendment to limit U.S. military assistance to Laos to \$200 million during the 1972 fiscal year.

The Associated Press reported that Gen. Thongphanh Khoukhy, the Defense Ministry spokesman, said in Vientiane that there was a new drive on the Plain des Jarres by the Special Forces but he declined to discuss details. "You should ask the American Embassy," he said. "This is their affair."

Andrew P. Guzowski, an American Embassy spokesman, declined comment. But the AP reported, it is no secret that the Central Intelligence Agency pays the salaries and the Special Forces and the Mao tribal army under Gen. Vang Pao, who is in command in the region with a base at Long Chen.

Sensitive Nerve

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U.S. Assails Reds Offer At Paris Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

agreed communiqué. The Communists have refused such sessions, while posing no objection to "private" meetings—presumably because the latter can be held in the absence of representatives of the Saigon government.

Mrs. Binh challenged Mr. Bruce to reply to four questions: "Do you agree to consider our seven points as a basis of negotiation for a settlement of the South Vietnamese problem?"

"Second, among the seven points, with which do you agree and with which do you disagree—which are the points you consider positive and which do you consider negative?"

"Third, are you disposed to immediately a final date for the withdrawal from Vietnam in 1971 of all the troops of the United States and the other foreign countries of the American camp so that the captured American troops can return to their homes as soon as possible in 1971?"

"Fourth, is the American government disposed to stop supporting the bellicose and corrupt group now in power in Saigon and led by Nguyen Van Thieu or not?"

Mrs. Binh said she thought the question on a withdrawal date was the fundamental one. "We have the answer to that," she said, "we will take up the discussion of the form of the meeting."

Her press spokesman, Nguyen Trien Duan, said Mrs. Binh had several times offered to meet Mr. Bruce privately, and did not regard the question of meeting procedure as important. She was raising the question, as, he said, to avoid an immediate reply.

Mr. Duan said that if Mr. Bruce had been able to name a withdrawal date, a cease-fire could have been declared today between American and Communist troops.

The Communists repeated the first clause of the plan, covering the withdrawal, cease-fire and release of prisoners, could be separated from the other clauses covering the future of South Vietnam.

Some prominent non-Communist Vietnamese here, who have continuing contacts with Saigon, report that the Binh proposals have contributed to the widespread feeling that a historic turning point is at hand.

One of these men observed privately today that President Nixon is reduced to only two practical alternatives, on either of which he must act quickly unless he means to continue the war. The first would be to accept Point 1 and withdraw, leaving Saigon to work out its own destiny. The other, he said, would be to persuade President Thieu to resign and let another non-Communist negotiate a long-range compromise with the Communists.

The latter have been broad suggesting that nearly anyone other than President Thieu would be acceptable.

In offering to "get the ball home by Christmas," the Communists imposed special time pressure on President Nixon. According to the observers here, whether he is re-elected or not, President Thieu's term in office does not end until the new year, and if the Communists refuse to treat with him, an all-out settlement within the deadline regarded as impossible.

Gen. Ngo Dzu

SAIGON, July 8 (UPI)—Black Panther shock troops of the South Vietnamese Army followed up a U.S. aerial bombardment today with a raid on a big Communist supply dump near the Laotian border.

About 200 men rode a fleet of 30 U.S. 101st Airborne Division helicopters into a square-mile truck pool and storage area close to the Laotian border and 24 miles south of the Demilitarized Zone.

They found the bodies of 38 North Vietnamese soldiers killed by B-52 and fighter-bomber strikes, and killed an additional nine as they combed through the dump area.

To cover the advance, American AE-1 Cobra gunships fired rockets and machine guns into the thick rain forest that made the supply dump almost invisible from the air.

The South Vietnamese reported finding 10 tons of anti-aircraft shells, ten tons of rice, three new Soviet-made 2 1/2-ton trucks, 18 44-gallon drums of gasoline, six anti-aircraft machine guns and other supplies, a spokesman for the South Vietnamese told newsmen.

28-Day Oil Rig Fire Out in Caspian Sea

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP)—A fire which raged out of control for 28 days on an oil rig complex in the Caspian Sea has finally been put out, Tass reported today.

The Soviet news agency said that two wells drilled from a pile island 18 miles offshore caught fire when steel fittings on both of the rigs exploded because of the extremely high pressure of gas accumulated in the wells below.

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28-Day Oil Rig Fire Out in Caspian Sea

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP)—A fire which raged out of control for 28 days on an oil rig complex in the Caspian Sea has finally been put out, Tass reported today.

The Soviet news agency said that two wells drilled from a pile island 18 miles offshore caught fire when steel fittings on both of the rigs exploded because of the extremely high pressure of gas accumulated in the wells below.

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ATHENS	29	34 Sunny
BELGRADE	29	34 Sunny
BERLIN	29	34 Sunny
BUDAPEST	29	34 Sunny
CARACAS	29	34 Sunny
CASABLANCA	29	34 Sunny
COPTENHAGEN	29	34 Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	29	34 Sunny
DUBLIN	29	34 Sunny
EDINBURGH	29	34 Sunny
FLORENCE	29	34 Sunny
FRANKFURT	29	34 Sunny
GENEVA	29	34 Sunny
HAVANA	29	34 Sunny
ISTANBUL	29	34 Sunny
LAS PALMAS	29	34 Sunny
LONDON	29	34 Sunny
MADRID	29	34 Sunny
MILAN	29	34 Sunny
MOSCOW	29	34 Sunny
MUNICH	29	34 Sunny
NAPLES	29	34 Sunny
NICE	29	34 Sunny
OSLO	29	34 Sunny
PARIS	29	34 Sunny
PRAGUE	29	34 Sunny
ROME	29	34 Sunny
SOFIA	29	34 Sunny
ST. PETERSBURG	29	34 Sunny
TALLINN	29	34 Sunny
TORONTO	29	34 Sunny
VIENNA	29	34 Sunny
WARSAW	29	34 Sunny
WASHINGTON	29	34 Sunny
ZURICH	29	34 Sunny

(U.S. Canadian temperatures as of 1700 GMT, July 8, 1971)

مكتبة

Drive ver Cr FBI to Arrest 2 Americans Freed by Cuba

Two of 18 Released
Face Draft Charges

MIAMI, July 8 (UPI).—Premier Fidel Castro released 18 Americans yesterday who had been held captive in Cuba. The FBI today prepared to arrest two of them on draft fraud charges when they arrive in the United States.

The FBI had California warrants for the arrest of Dr. Bernard Bender of Long Beach, Calif., and his son, Lawrence, who were aboard the yacht White Cloud with another son, Michael, and Joseph McGuire.

The White Cloud, the yacht Saturna, with five persons aboard, and the sea-going tugboat Battler with eight crewmen were released yesterday after four Cubans serving prison terms in the United States were freed. The Cubans were serving six-month terms at the U.S. Air Force base in Florida for fishing illegally in U.S. waters.

There was no immediate word on the whereabouts of any of the vessels.

Premier Castro personally welcomed the Cuban fishermen at a final day of the Cuban show on May 22 while he was on a solo voyage from New York to California.

Mr. Spradley and the White Cloud yachtsmen were freed after a private source paid \$4,000 fines for each of them assessed by Cuban courts. They had been charged with illegal entry into Cuba, although the Battler and Saturna crews never were charged with any offenses.

The Coast Guard was authorized to arrest Bernard and Lawrence Bender if it found the White Cloud at sea. The elder Bender, a dentist, is charged with fitting draft-age youths with false papers and other dental devices to make them ineligible for the spokesmen's draft.

ABA Links Tone
Of Trials to
Judges' Behavior

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—The Association to Abolish the Un-American Activities Act, known as ABA, today adopted a set of guidelines that direct judges to be fair and impartial in their rulings. The guidelines also list the measures judges may use to handle disorderly defendants, lawyers and spectators, but name no specific that they use the "least severe sanction" appropriate to the situation.

The association, again by unanimous vote, agreed to begin a "lobbying" for "humanitarian treatment" of prisoners of war in Southeast Asia.

Apparently shocked at the recent behavior of certain judges in highly publicized trials, the association committee that drafted the guidelines specified that the judge and witness should "suppress his personal predilections and control his emotions" and "refrain from using his personal knowledge of the case."

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Associated Press
PANTHER INTEREST—Kathleen Cleaver, Black Panther leader, listening to West German leftist student leader K. D. Wold, translating her Frankfurt University speech.

War on 'U.S. Imperialism' Widens, Mrs. Cleaver Says

FRANKFURT, July 8 (UPI).—American Black Panther leader Kathleen Cleaver said yesterday the struggle against U.S. "imperialism" has spread to many parts of the world.

Addressing about 800 students in a packed auditorium of Frankfurt's Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Mrs. Cleaver, frequently interrupted by rousing cheers, said that "starting in 1970 the struggle against American imperialism has spread to many parts of the world."

Mrs. Cleaver, wife of Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver, addressed the crowd in front of a blackboard on which students had chalked the slogan "Down with U.S. imperialism and with its West German collaborators."

The students, most of them in shirtsleeves or in mini dresses, burst into applause when Mrs. Cleaver shouted into the microphone "To be anti-imperialist is to be anti-American!"

Mrs. Cleaver, a member of the Black Panthers' so-called "information bureau" in Algeria, described West Germany as a "genuine colony of American imperialism."

"Revolution All Over" Speaking in a rapid voice, and puffing cigarettes while a bearded student translated her tirade, Mrs. Cleaver said, "A revolution is going on all over the world."

Mrs. Cleaver was to address black American soldiers about six months ago, but was denied a visa on orders of Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Mrs. Cleaver said her organization was preparing a "fulscale people's war inside the United States against the racist-fascist government."

In the early stages of her speech, Mrs. Cleaver gave no chance to the bearded student for translation. This resulted in an angry voice yelling from the back benches: "Here are also workers who don't know English, not only students people."

During her speech Mrs. Cleaver also called on Germans to "take concrete steps" to free two American Negroes who are being tried by a West German court for attempted murder, Associated Press reported.

[She was referring to Americans William Burrell and Lawrence Jackson, former members of the U.S. forces who went on trial June 16 in Zweibrücken charged with the near fatal wounding last November of a German gate guard at the Ramstein U.S. Air Force Base, AP said.]

Snowiest Spot
PARADISE, Wash., July 8 (UPI).—The snowiest spot in the world is just this side of Paradise on the slopes of 14,110-foot Mt. Rainier. Officials at the weather station claimed the record yesterday, saying 55.83 feet of snow fell in the past 12 months.

'Sound and Light' at the Forum Decried
By Marvyn Howe.
ROME, July 8 (NYT).—A group of 30 archaeologists and students of ancient art launched a protest movement today in the Roman Forum against the annual "sound-and-light" show.

Tourists watched as the protesters waved placards demanding that the minister of education "Keep Hands Off the Roman Forum."

The show opened its 12th season last night without much publicity and with an unusual number of police on hand. Several protesters were removed from the scene, and police arrested two young archaeologists who had tried to picket the show.

Senate Backs New Cancer Research Unit

Only Critic Is Nelson;
Bill Goes to House

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—The Senate approved yesterday a bill to establish a special agency for a massive research attack on cancer.

The new government unit would be called the Conquest of Cancer Agency. It would absorb the National Cancer Institute, the oldest and largest member of the National Institutes of Health.

The only opposing vote was cast by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., who said that while he approved strongly the basic aim of the bill, he disapproved, equally strongly, the mechanism to achieve it.

Sen. Nelson told the Senate he feared this would lead to the dismantling of the National Institutes of Health, the government's main arm for the conduct and support of biomedical research.

Nixon Hails Action
At the summer White House in San Clemente, Calif., President Nixon said passage of the bill represents an important part of the "total national commitment" to an intensive campaign to find a cure for cancer that I called for in my State of the Union message.

"Now that the Senate has acted on this program," he said in a statement, "I urge prompt agreement by the House of Representatives so that we can swiftly lengthen our strides against the dreaded ravages of cancer."

Administratively, the agency would be part of the institutes, which are known collectively as the NIH; but the cancer effort would have virtually independent status. Its budget would be independent and not subject to approval by the NIH.

It was these features to which Sen. Nelson objected, saying that health problems were sure to ask for similar preferred status. Indeed, he said, this has already happened in the case of heart disease.

**New Hampshire
Keeps Primary
Edge on Florida**
CONCORD, N.H., July 8 (UPI).—New Hampshire has made good on its promise to maintain its status as the state with the nation's first presidential primary.

Both chambers of the legislature today gave final approval to a bill establishing the primary on the first Tuesday in March, moving it a week ahead from the traditional second Tuesday in March.

Gov. Walter R. Peterson said that he intended to sign the bill as soon as it reached his desk.

Florida's legislature moved last month to establish that state's primary on the second Tuesday in March to coincide with New Hampshire's primary.

Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida signed the bill despite threats by New Hampshire legislative leaders that the state would retaliate.

U.S. Arms in 'Pipeline'
WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, said in a Senate speech yesterday that \$85 million worth of military equipment is still in the "pipeline" for delivery to Pakistan.

Sen. Church, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that President Nixon "refuses to stop the flow" despite recommendations from the "bureaucracy" for the canceling of outstanding licenses for equipment destined for the Pakistani armed forces.

Sen. Church did not say how he had arrived at his estimate of \$85 million in military equipment awaiting shipment to Pakistan. But qualified sources said that this was the total value of outstanding licenses issued by the State Department's Office of Munition Controls before the program of military sales was suspended on April 6.

These sources said that the State and Defense Departments

**2 Missionaries Slain
In Dominican Republic**
SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, July 8 (AP).—Two American Baptist missionaries were found slain in bed yesterday in the Dominican city of Santiago.

On their car outside were the words, "Death to the Foreign Traitors" and "Yankees Get Out." The bodies of Paul Potter, 39, and his wife Nancy, 36, were found by their son David, 10. They had been beaten and stabbed.

British-Owned Auto Firm in U.S. Accused of Hire-British Policy

By LaBarbara Bowman

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP).—An auto mechanic has filed a complaint with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity commission about a Rockville, Md., firm that specializes in repairing English-made cars. He contends the company discriminated against him because he is an American.

Jason S. Hegy, 23, of Chevy Chase, Md., asked that Harold Oakes and his wife Ruth British citizens who are owners of the British Auto Services Inc., be deported. In his complaint filed July 1, he also seeks \$10,000 in damages.

Mr. Hegy stated in the complaint that "in anticipation of hiring one or more mechanics who were British subjects," Mr. Oakes "terminated" his employment. Mr. Hegy worked for the company for two months earlier this year, he said.

Mrs. Oakes said she was "absolutely flabbergasted" when a reporter told her of the complaint. She said neither she nor her husband was aware of it.

The company has 12 employees of whom five are Americans, five are Englishmen, one is a Ceylonese and one is Jamaican, she said. One of the Americans, the parts manager, has worked for the company for five years, she said.

Mrs. Oakes added that the company prefers hiring Americans because it takes two years to import an Englishman and then some of them are found to be not competent.

Paris Is Next Stop
Kissinger Reaches Pakistan;
Expected to Discuss Arms Aid

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 8 (UPI).—Henry Kissinger, White House foreign affairs adviser, arrived today for talks with leaders of President Mohammed Yahya Khan's government.

The talks were expected to include U.S. military supply shipments to Pakistan and the 106-day-old civil war in the Muslim nation's eastern wing.

Mr. Kissinger arrived from New Delhi, where he spent two days in conference with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and members of her administration. Political sources in New Delhi said that the Indian leaders criticized the American arms shipments to Pakistan and asked that the United States stop all military and economic aid to President Yahya's government.

Mr. Kissinger is on a tour that already has taken him to South Vietnam and Thailand.

He will go next to Paris for consultations with David E. E. Bruce, the chief U.S. negotiator at the Vietnam peace conference.

Meanwhile, Pakistan protested to the British government yesterday over a statement issued in London complimenting India for its "restraint" in the East Pakistan situation.

It was the third such protest in two weeks on Britain's attitude toward the conflict in the Eastern wing.

The note, handed to British High Commissioner John Lawrence Humphrey in Islamabad, expressed deep regret that Britain, in the face of India's "unrestrained temper of belligerence," should find it opportune to compliment India on its restraint.

The note accused India of training and equipping as many as 40,000 "miscreants and supporters of Bangla Desh" (Bengal Land) on Indian territory for infiltration into East Pakistan.

It said that the British statement on the situation was issued in London on June 21 at the end of the official visit of Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh, who had met the British prime minister and the British foreign secretary.

**French Radio Giving
News in English**
PARIS, July 8.—For the benefit of tourists, the English Service of the ORTF, the French Broadcasting system, is broadcasting news bulletins, together with French road and weather reports at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily throughout the months of July and August. These broadcasts can be heard on the France-Inter Service of the ORTF (long wave: 1684 meters). Broadcasts include personal messages when the case arises.

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Fitzsimmons Elected by Teamsters

Convention Action
Closes Hoffa Reign

MIAMI BEACH, July 8 (AP).—Teamsters Union delegates elected Frank R. Fitzsimmons president of their union today, formally ending the troubled, 14-year reign of the imprisoned James R. Hoffa, who is serving a prison term for jury tampering.

The 2,100 delegates representing two million members gave only a handful of votes and a chorus of boos to Theodore Daley, Mr. Fitzsimmons's only opponent for the \$125,000-a-year union presidency.

Mr. Daley withdrew during a roll-call vote and made Mr. Fitzsimmons's election unanimous.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, who succeeded automatically to the union presidency when Hoffa resigned two weeks before the convention, was elected in his own right to a five-year term.

Hoffa Parole Hearing
WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—The United States Board of Parole agreed yesterday on the basis of "new and substantial information" to rehear on Aug. 20 the parole request of James R. Hoffa, the imprisoned former president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Reliable sources report that the information that prompted the board's action was the fact that the 58-year-old Hoffa has relinquished all of his offices in the union.

The meeting of the board was held in secret, as are virtually all its meetings. George J. Reed, the board president, said the action did not mean Hoffa would be paroled. He explained that all the board decided was that the appeal contained new and substantial information.

**2 Hijackers
Will Be Tried
In Argentina**
BUENOS AIRES, July 8 (UPI).—An Argentine three-judge panel announced yesterday it would try American Robert Lee Jackson and his Guatemalan girl friend on air piracy charges in connection with the hijacking of a Braniff airliner last weekend.

The decision ended speculation that Jackson, 36, of Maryville, Tenn., and Ligia Lucrecia Sanchez Ancochea, 22, might be returned to the United States or Mexico without being tried here.

Neither the U.S. nor Mexican governments have requested extradition.

No trial date has been set for Jackson and Miss Sanchez, who are charged with carrying out the longest point-to-point airplane hijacking in history. The airliner was about to land in Texas last Friday when the hijackers forced it to start a 7,500-mile trip that ended here Sunday morning.

Conviction of air piracy in Argentina carries a sentence of between three and 15 years in prison. There is no appeal.

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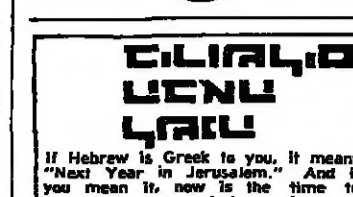
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Top Spanish General Splits With Rightists on Draft Foes

MADRID, July 8 (Reuters).—Lt. Gen. Manuel Díez Algría, chief of the Spanish defense staff, has split with army hardliners and ultrarightist politicians over dealing with conscientious objectors, who at present must serve long jail sentences.

He took his stand last night in a debate by the Defense Commission of the Cortes (parliament) on a government draft law which would make some provision for recognition of conscientious objection on religious grounds.

The draft law was a conservative measure which would merely allow conscientious objectors to serve three years in Red

Cross work or other alternative services instead of doing the 18-month national military service. But the measure was opposed by Army hardliners and ultrarightist politicians. They won approval for amendments stipulating that such conscientious objectors would still be obliged to swear allegiance to the flag, and would also lose their civil rights and be barred from teaching and similar posts.

Law's Too Tough

Gen. Díez Algría, who has a reputation for moderate political views, told the Defense Commission last night that they had made the law so tough that it was unacceptable.

He announced that he would vote against it if it was eventually sent to a plenary session of the Cortes for approval.

Gen. Díez Algría said the government had proposed legislation which would introduce special arrangements for conscientious objectors, but the Defense Commission had turned it into a type of military service for conscientious objectors.

Under the proposed law conscientious objectors who refuse to do any type of service will only be jailed for three years.

There are about 180 conscientious objectors in Spanish jails today, nearly all belonging to the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect. They face many years detention under laws which allow repeated jail sentences for the same offense of "military disobedience."

Yugoslav Protest Sent Bulgarians

BELGRADE, July 8 (AP).—Yugoslavia today officially protested alleged violation of its airspace by neighboring Bulgarian war planes.

The official news agency, Tanjug, reported that a note charged that on July 4, Yugoslav war veterans' airplanes of the Bulgarian Air Force "committed two gross violations of Yugoslav airspace by flying up to 10 kilometers inside Yugoslavia."

Yugoslavia's note demanded that Bulgaria desist from any repetition of the alleged incidents.

Labor Truce In Italy Ends Strike Wave

But New Walkouts Are Due Next Week

ROME, July 8 (UPI).—Coal miners and some civil servants stayed away from work today, but a series of summer strikes was coming slowly to a halt. Thousands of tourists were the biggest winners in a truce between management and labor.

Employees of 1,377 hotels in Rome ended a seven-day strike yesterday at midnight. Tourist officials said the strike cost the city heavily in tourist revenue.

The three major labor unions refused to join in a strike at the Rome railway terminal and train services were only slightly disrupted in a walkout by a few dozen workers.

Coal miners staged a 24-hour strike over pay and working conditions and employees at the Ministry of Defense went into the final day of a strike over job reforms and pay.

No violence was reported in the lingering labor agitation, but students clashed in a Rome street. The police said four persons were hurt. The fighting was attributed to a continuing student battle over control of a residence house.

The nation's 220,000 hotel employees, as well as several thousand other workers, were scheduled to strike again next week unless new contracts are negotiated before then. But some labor leaders said many strikes might be postponed because they conflict with vacations usually taken in late July and August.

The hotel strikes are scheduled to resume July 12, 13 and 14 throughout the country with workers pressing claims for more money, a shorter work week and job security.

The strike at Rome's railway station was called for 96 hours, with many of the station's 1,800 workers planning to stay away from work for three hours each shift.

Workers are seeking a reduction of the working week from 42 to 36 hours, bonus payments for the busier summer season and safer job conditions. Unions said two men have died and 111 were injured at the station during the last two years.

Shift.

Shell Kills 3 Guardsmen

HATTIESBURG, Miss., July 8 (AP).—Three National Guardsmen were killed and three injured in the accidental discharge of a 105-mm recoilless rifle here yesterday.



THE BEGINNING OF THE END—Les Halles, the famed Paris food market, must and is going. Here a worker begins work that will lead to the demolition of the famous iron structures, built around 1850.

Uganda Threatens to Shoot Aircraft Violating Borders

KAMPALA, Uganda, July 8 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin today ordered the Uganda Air Force to shoot down any aircraft that attempted to cross Uganda's closed borders with Tanzania and Rwanda.

In a statement described as a final warning to Tanzania, Gen. Amin said anti-aircraft missiles would be fired at any aircraft violating the order.

"The Uganda armed forces would not hesitate to strike deep into Tanzania territory in retaliation if the situation demanded it," the president added.

Customs and airways officials said Uganda's land and lake borders with Tanzania and Rwanda were closed today on orders issued by President Amin last night "in view of the security situation."

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has refused to recognize Gen. Amin's regime, and Mr. Obote is now living in Tanzania. In today's statement, the president said it was his government's duty to protect Ugandans from "any unwarranted attacks and

hostile actions taken by President Nyerere's regime."

"The Uganda armed forces have tolerated enough abuses and insults from President Nyerere's regime," he said.

Uganda dissidents have trained in Tanzania to attack Uganda, he said, and 600 men and 70 officers have already been lost "as a result of the hostile attitude taken by the government of Tanzania."

Later tonight, Tanzania accused Uganda of acting illegally within the East African Community.

High government sources in Dar es Salaam, however, said Tanzania does not believe the present situation in the community-linking Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya has yet reached crisis point.

A government statement took Uganda to task over declaring a Tanzanian minister of EAC persons non grata and called its unilateral appointment of top community officials unlawful. But there was no immediate official reaction to Uganda's closure of its border or President Amin's order to shoot down any planes violating the frontier.

Scheel Opens Talks With Top Israelis

Confers for 2 Hours With Premier Meir

JERUSALEM, July 8 (UPI).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel began a round of talks with Israeli leaders today on the first full day of his four-day visit.

The first round of talks was with Premier Golda Meir. It was supposed to last an hour. But at the end of the allotted time, one of Mrs. Meir's aides said that extensive discussion was under way and they were not to be interrupted.

Mr. Scheel spent a further hour with Mrs. Meir. Afterward, he said that he had a clearer picture of the Middle East situation.

This unplanned long meeting consisted of very intensive talks. For both sides a lot of questions have been cleared up. I learned many things I did not know about before. I now have a clearer picture of things," Mr. Scheel told waiting newsmen.

Scheel Sees Khan

After a quick tour of the Knesset (parliament) building, Mr. Scheel moved on to his second round of talks with Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

Later, he attended a lunch given by Minister of Tourism Moshe Kol and then was the guest of Mayor Teddy Kollek on a tour of Jerusalem.

Tonight, Mr. Scheel and his wife were to give a dinner for Israeli officials.

Although there have been no major demonstrations, one anti-German incident occurred this afternoon. Outside the Jerusalem City Hall, police arrested a youth who tried to burn a Nazi flag atop an automobile carrying Mr. Scheel. The car was also pelted with eggs.

"German killers, German killers," a small crowd of demonstrators chanted.

In a front-page editorial, the English-language Jerusalem Post said that Germany still owes a debt to the Jews and it has to be paid.

It said that the term "normalization" could never be applied to relations between Germany and Jews. It said that Israel has a right to insist that special relations must exist and spelled these out as "this means that Israel should ask and should receive preferential treatment in the political, economic and security spheres."

An opposition member of parliament, Shaul Tamir, also requested Mr. Eban to raise with Mr. Scheel the question of former Nazis serving in the West German administration.

Obituaries

Inna A. Armand, 73, a Child Of the Russian Revolution

MOSCOW, July 8 (UPI).—Inna A. Armand, 73, a virtual child of the Russian revolution, whose mother was one of Lenin's closest comrades, died on Tuesday after a serious illness. It was reported today.

Her mother, Inessa Armand, was one of the leading women Bolsheviks, an intimate friend of both Lenin and his wife Nadezhda K. Krupskaya, and whose views on free love clashed with Lenin's puritanism. After Inessa Armand died from cholera in 1920, Lenin and his wife served as guardians for Inna Armand.

Embrued with the enthusiasm of the first days after the Bolshevik revolution in 1917, Miss Armand, then 19 years old, became one of the first leaders of the Young Communist League (Komsomol). She was known to Lenin as "Little Inessa" to distinguish her from her mother.

In a later memoir about Lenin, Miss Armand said that once in February, 1921, while she was visiting Lenin and his wife in their Kremlin apartment, the subject turned to how youth were getting on. She said she suggested that they visit a nearby dormitory for students where her sister was studying.

Lenin Challenged

The three went over, and Lenin immediately found his conservative views about art and literature challenged by the youth, who favored more avant-garde movements.

Miss Armand said that there was a discussion about Vladimir V. Mayakovsky, the leading poet of the revolution.

"Vladimir Ilyich (Lenin) liked the excitement with which the young people spoke about their beloved poet and about the revolutionary spirit of his verse," she wrote.

"However, on the question of poetry, too, a hot argument broke out because it developed that among the youth there were many advocates of futurism in their branch of art as well. In the end, tired of arguing, Lenin declared jokingly that he would make a special study of futurism in painting and poetry, would read the literature on the subject and would then come again and definitely defeat them in the discussion."

An obituary in today's issue of Moskovskaya Pravda, signed by "A Group of Comrades," said that during the civil war, Miss Armand enlisted in the Red Army, but was released in 1919 because of illness.

Dr. Roger Adams

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 8 (UPI).—Dr. Roger Adams, 63, one of the world's leading organic chemists and inventor of the World War I irritant gas, "adamite," named for him, died yesterday.

Dr. Adams held high honors for work in peace and war, and for directing 184 students who earned doctorates at the University of Illinois.

Head of the chemistry department there for 23 years, he died in a hospital here after a month's illness.

During his long career, he developed what were called "innumerable methods" of organic synthesis, discovered important catalysts and made a synthetic oil to treat the disease of leprosy.

He won the National Medal for Science (presented by President Johnson in 1964), the Medal for

Merit, the Priestley Medal and many others of the American Chemical Society and other groups.

He headed the American Association for Advancement of Science in 1950 and the American Chemical Society in 1955. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and head of its chemistry section from 1933 to 1941, and the American Academy on Arts and Sciences.

Louisa Long Combs

LEE'S SUMMIT, Mo., July 8 (AP).—Mrs. Louisa Long Combs, 90, a nationally known grande dame of show-horse owners, died Tuesday at her home here.

Big-4 Envoys Hold Longest Berlin Talks

BERLIN, July 8 (AP).—Ambassadors of the Big-4 nations met for six and a half hours today in the longest session of their current series of talks aimed at easing tensions in and around the divided city of Berlin. They described the talks as positive and agreed to meet again on July 18.

During the session, couriers were seen hurrying to their respective missions from the former Allied Control Building in West Berlin, site of the talks.

For the first time in the 15 months of talks, the ambassadors also lunched in the building. Previously, they ate their noon meal in the residence of the ambassador who was chairman of the day's session.

Details Withheld

As before, the ambassadors refused to discuss details of the talks but their comments showed that progress had been made.

Sir Roger Jackling of Britain noted that the atmosphere was good and added: "We always make progress."

Jean Sauvagnargues of France said that it was a day of good work, although there were no "big" topics in the talks. "I believe it was a good day," he said. "We made headway."

Kenneth Rush of the United States described the session as constructive and productive. Pyotr Abramov of the Soviet Union expressed his impressions by saying: "What lasts long will be good."

Agnew Visits Saudi Arabia

KUWAIT, July 8 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew continued his around-the-world diplomatic mission today, going to Saudi Arabia for talks with King Faisal, leader of the Arab world's most traditional and conservative nation.

Mr. Agnew wound up his two-day visit to Kuwait last night with a dinner at the Salama Palace given by Sheikh Sabah as-Sabah as-Sabah. The sheikh and Mr. Agnew met for more than three hours earlier yesterday.

He won the National Medal for Science (presented by President Johnson in 1964), the Medal for

Suharto's Party Obtains 89% of Parliament Seats

DJAKARTA, July 8 (UPI).—The government of President Suharto will control at least 80 percent of the 460-member parliament when the legislative assembly meets in October, latest election returns showed today.

This would be double the present strength of the government and military factions in parliament—and more than Mr. Suharto had expected.

Incomplete results of last Saturday's parliamentary elections—the first since 1958—indicated that the government-backed Golkar party won more than 80 percent of all votes cast. With the 100 seats (21 percent) already reserved for the military in parliament, the government should control more than 80 percent of the house seats.

Mr. Suharto's government originally hoped for a simple majority in parliament and hoped to overcome minor obstacles through persuasive techniques. There will be only two or three opposition factions in the future parliament, and together they will provide no threat to the government.

Zurich University Is Closed by Unrest

ZURICH, July 8 (Reuters).—Zurich University, Switzerland's biggest, was closed today indefinitely by national authorities because of student demonstrations.

An announcement said the university building, its biology institute and the university students' restaurant had been closed and teaching suspended.

The reason given was that the organizers of an "Anti-Capitalist and Anti-Fascist Information Week," who had been staging demonstrations at the university this week, had refused to nominate representatives to hold talks with the university authorities and that there was a danger of incidents.

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Unacceptable, But...

Ambassador Bruce has rejected the North Vietnamese proposals for American withdrawal as "unacceptable"—but open to further exploration. This constitutes definite movement in the long-stalled Paris talks, and it comes, on the face of it, from Hanoi's initiative. Nevertheless, the form that initiative has taken is an obvious reaction to the trend of discussions in the United States. For the first time the other side has adopted the policy of building a golden bridge for the departure of American troops, and tailored its demands to those of highly articulate elements in Congress and in American public opinion.

A majority of the U.S. Senate has already called on the administration to set a definite date for the pull-out of American troops, and linked it to the release of American prisoners of war. This issue is congressionally tangled—unfortunately, on several counts—with the extension of the draft law. But Hanoi has offered to free its American prisoners in return for a commitment by the United States to have its forces out of Vietnam by a specific time. It has suggested—although whether this was actually incorporated in formal presentations is unclear—that discussions of this arrangement could take place apart from the political issues between Hanoi and Saigon.

The big question, however, is whether the two subjects are separable. For many in the United States, the sole real point is to extract the American soldiers—including the

prisoners. For the administration, there is also the goal for which the war, presumably, was fought: to give South Vietnam the ability to express a free choice as to its future government.

Hanoi does not want to deal with the present regime of President Thieu. Unless the United States dictates some kind of coalition government (with the "other side" represented, obviously by those who have voted with bullets rather than ballots) the civil war is to continue. And if the Americans extract themselves, can any non-Communist government persist in Saigon, or can there be any guarantee of reasonably free elections?

This is what must be probed in Washington, Saigon and Paris. It is a difficult problem—and not only because the prestige of the current administration is involved in finding some plausible answers to it. The military efficiency of the North Vietnamese is not, as the London Economist has pointed out, a fair gauge of the righteousness of their cause—and there are the related matters of the future of Laos and Cambodia, which were never intended (outside Hanoi), to be part of a greater North Vietnam. On the other hand, the prospect of an agreement by which American troops could be drawn back on some more stable schedule than the progress of "Vietnamization" is extremely alluring. The ensuing weeks will be a supreme test of statesmanship on all sides of the Southeast Asian struggle.

Britain: The Debate Begins

"Every historic choice involves challenge as well as opportunity. Her Majesty's government are convinced that the right decision for us is to accept the challenge, seize the opportunity and join the European communities."

With these words, Prime Minister Heath's government has launched the most momentous national debate in Britain's postwar history. It will be momentous not alone for Britain but for Europe, the West and the world. The white paper, submitted to Parliament Wednesday, naturally puts the best possible face on terms of entry, negotiated over many months, and the advantages—political, economic, social, technological—of British membership.

Yet the emphasis throughout remains where, in honesty, it should be: on the challenge and the long-run opportunity for Britain rather than on any possibility of immediate, spectacular benefits; on the lack of any alternative if Britain is to continue a purposeful international role; and on the grim consequences if Britain now should back off after painfully negotiating its way up to doors that the European communities have at last flung open.

For this much is certain: the terms that Geoffrey Rippon has brought back from Brussels and Luxembourg are not only the best Britain can get; they constitute Britain's last chance for many years—perhaps forever—to join its friends across the Channel in the great work of building a united Europe, able to care for its own people, extend more help to struggling countries, and speak with a strong voice in world councils.

The white paper is eloquent but surely accurate in its prognosis of the effects of a British decision against entry: "In a single generation we should have renounced an imperial past and rejected a European future. Our friends everywhere would be dismayed. They would rightly be as uncertain as ourselves about our future role and place in the world."

If these points seem painfully obvious to Mr. Heath, to most of his Conservative colleagues in Commons, to the eloquent band of pro-European Labor members and to the tiny Liberal party, they are under constant challenge from many sides and on many counts elsewhere in Parliament and in the country. The latest poll still shows 56 percent of the British people opposed to joining the Common Market, only 37 percent in favor.

Mr. Heath and kindred spirits in both major parties thus have much missionary work to do if they are to obtain a comfortable majority for entry in the decisive autumn vote in Commons. Encountering unexpectedly heavy opposition in his own ranks, Mr. Heath had to give up his hope for a decision prior to Parliament's summer recess and now will push his fight at a special Conservative conference of 4,000 party members next week.

Labor will also hold a special conference next week but the only issue will be whether to come out immediately against entry, on the strength of the automatic blue votes of anti-European trade unions, or to put off that negative action until Parliament has debated the terms. The really relevant question for Labor is whether its members in Parliament will be left free to vote their consciences or will be ordered by the whip to oppose entry.

A free vote for Labor would insure Mr. Heath an impressive bipartisan majority for entry; but it would also reveal the deep division in Labor's ranks on this historic issue. This split could be even more dramatic and damaging, however, if pro-European Laborites decided to reject the whip and vote for an objective their own party had pursued energetically while in power.

The great debate is now effectively joined with the government's white paper and it is almost inconceivable that at its close Britain would turn back from a goal sought by successive governments for ten years.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Brandt-Pompidou Meeting

The conversations between Georges Pompidou and Willy Brandt have, on the one hand, demonstrated the size of Franco-German cooperation... and on the other hand, confirmed the limits within this cooperation cannot exceed under present circumstances.

Unfortunately, a difficult chapter—the floating D-mark—was on the order of the day... Indeed, the present situation blocks the beginning of economic and monetary union and threatens, on a longer term, the future of the agricultural common market.

To technical arguments, Mr. Pompidou

could only oppose the supreme political argument: the future of Europe, since it is European security which is now compromised. Can we hope that this language will have convinced his interlocutors of the necessity to reach a common solution within the not-too-distant future?

A compromise should be found before the forthcoming meeting in Washington of the International Monetary Fund at the end of September—a compromise which the Bonn conversations give no reason to feel is certain. At least, they (the Bonn talks) will make the work of those in charge of preparing it a little less difficult.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 9, 1896

VIENNA—A despatch from Constantinople announces that serious disturbances have taken place at Mecca. The soldiers of the garrison of the holy city, who have not received any pay for six months, threw their arms into the street and have taken sanctuary in the mosques. Serious acts of insubordination are also reported among the Turkish regulars and things are beginning to look quite bad for the future of the Ottoman Empire.

Fifty Years Ago

July 9, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Former President William Howard Taft will take the oath as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court next Monday. Plans for the ceremony were altered at the request of Attorney General Daugherty, who wired Mr. Taft that he must visit his mother in Columbus, Ohio, tomorrow, and that government business must wait until after that visit. With President Harding setting the pace this informality fits well with the new administration.



'Could We Really Be the Same People...?'

The Harvard Class of '66 Reunites

By Sanford J. Ungar

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Who goes to reunions these days? The people who've been out in the world for fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty years and beyond, surely. Not those who only emerged from college five years ago. The impulse five years out is to resist the onslaught of mealy-mouthed mail, to make fun of it, at the very least to ignore it. All they really care about is the money, you tell yourself convincingly, the "Harvard Class of 1966 5th Reunion Gift."

But as it got closer, somehow it became tempting. There is a very simple human curiosity that nags and gives you excuses to go. An uncomfortable, self-doubting neo-nostalgia.

Well, I went. It was something of a relief to learn that many of the 175 or so other proto-reunionists had also made the decision at the last moment. Or so we all said.

"So, it's been five years out there, and let's enter to our today session a bit. The good old University seems to have survived, despite (or thanks to) strikes, riots, tuition raises, the YAF, the SDS and the bear market which sort of deflated the old portfolio."

There's not an awful lot that can be done to make the Class of '66 feel like old grads. We had moustaches, long hair and enough of the new values even to be mistaken for undergraduates (by 15th year reunionists) while walking up Plympton Street. But that was only a token. We reluctant alumni of the Class of 1966 clearly found ourselves on the other side of an intra-generation gap.

We had graduated before the massive demonstration against Defense Secretary McNamara, before the Dow Chemical recruiter was held prisoner in the chemistry labs, before "The Bust"—the April, 1969, police raid to clear University Hall of its occupiers, the event around which all current Harvard history is counted.

Before the raid on the Center for International Affairs. Before the demise of ROTC and of parliaments, the quaint set of rules which just a few years ago used to govern the visits of men and women to each other's rooms. Before the ascendancy and decline of SDS. Before drug came to have a significant role in student life.

There could be no doubt that Harvard had changed. Students were challenging the right of the University governors to eat up precious green space with undeniably ugly buildings of questionable purpose. A woman (they used to be called "Chiffes") actually came to breakfast in one of the Harvard residential houses. The explanation: she lived there.

One of the monstrous buildings long occupied by Harvard's "final clubs" had recently been converted into a haven for homeless street people. The Troquois, as they called themselves, had simply gone broke, and several other clubs—symbols of the old Harvard—may follow before long, according to the rumors.

In the commencement edition of the weekly Harvard Independent (not even there five years ago; founded and funded by faculty and older alumni in disgust with the Crimson during a university crisis), was an advertisement for contraceptive foam-tucked between stories about Harvard's retiring president, Nathan M. Pusey, and its new one, Derek Curtis Bok. It just would not have been there "in our time"—a phrase that the baby reunionists insisted upon using.

"Why aren't we talking to some undergraduates, instead of just university officials?" asked a classmate, himself a teacher at Brown University, early in the reunion.

"Frankly," said the urbane member of Harvard's Society of Fellows who had helped plan the program for his class, "I can't think of any who would be willing to come and talk with us."

The Fifteenth Reunion Class, meeting at a country club in Plymouth, Mass., however, had better luck, producing two graduates of the Crimson for Saturday afternoon. "They were okay," said one of the Crimson editors on his return. "They were nice. Except all they wanted us to talk about was what it is like to take drugs. And they wanted to know what we thought of communism. We told them we liked it. They didn't know what to say."

What had come of our class? There were uncountable lawyers (we had been one of the last classes to enjoy unlimited draft deferments, so 70 percent of us had dutifully gone directly to graduate school). Others had been lost track of, last seen in the ROTC building a couple years ago or "en route to Australia" to teach for a while. A few among the 1,300 had already died.

"I intend to start a religion," announced one fellow to some old friends with utter straightforwardness. He had already tried teaching English, writing poetry and running his own educational development corporation (his current occupation, only slightly in the hole financially). "That's okay," one of the listeners remarked later of the classmate's spiritual ambitions. "It's okay because he doesn't take this religion thing seriously. He approaches it as an entrepreneur."

One of the major surprises was that our class had produced a genuine FBI agent, who traveled to the reunion from his base of operations in Louisville. A former football player who was consistently easy-going, he joked about the current strong criticism of the Bureau. But his wife, at the Friday night cocktail party, went on a tour of the classroom gathered in the Kirkland House Junior Common Room with words of praise for J. Edgar Hoover. "They were about to be transferred, but didn't say where."

It was obvious that the class had moved a long way politically. In the spring of 1966, not long before graduation, those of us on The Harvard Crimson, probably reflecting our peers' attitudes of the day, had voted to endorse the American bombing of North Vietnam. The current intense political debate in Washington seemed remote and anachronistic over the weekend, as people rarely mentioned the war anymore. Sometime since graduation, they had firmly made up their minds, and long, low-faced street corner political discussions focused on which of President Nixon's potential opponents had the best chance to beat him in 1972.

Wandering through Harvard Square, I was summoned by the driver of a car at a stoplight. He had apparently let me pass in front of him and thought a while before calling out to me. It was an old friend, on leave of absence from law school to serve in the National Guard. He was in uniform and had to decide whether to break his strict precedent of never letting anyone in the outside world see him dressed that way.

The Saturday night barbeque flushed out the largest crowd of the weekend. (The evening had been quiet around Harvard Square, as large numbers of people drifted off to watch Tricia Nixon's wedding while they smoked pot.) Even a few freaks among the class turned up, as well as the final-club set that had presumably been reunioning separately the rest of the time. A few children screamed and careened around the courtyard with their wagons, putting things into perspective.

Between and in the midst of it all, there was a lot of time to

talk and a little to reflect, too. With old friends and with strangers among the amorphous class of 1,200 that one had somehow never met. The context was amusing and self-conscious—could we really be the same people we were five years before? But it was more relaxed as time went on. Perhaps it was in the mind and eye and personality of the beholder, but the Class of '66—with a few notable exceptions—seemed calmer, softer, somewhat toned down, not extravagantly sure of itself and not yet plunged into the rat race. Would it last, or would we in five years be just like all the others? Or were we already?

Sanford Ungar is a Washington Post staff writer.

Too Complex for Court to Settle

By Dean Acheson

WASHINGTON.—More than a century ago Alexis de Tocqueville told us: "Scarcely any political question arises in the United States that is not resolved sooner or later, into a judicial question."

Here the question, both political and ethical—whether a newspaper may properly receive and publish papers illegally taken from the government—merges into the question whether judges must let the would-be publisher get away with publishing by virtue of the freedom-of-the-press provision of the First Amendment.

In this case the ethical question disappeared and the political question became hopelessly simplified into whether publication would give aid and comfort to some enemy.

The solicitor general agreed that his case required him to show that publication of the Pentagon Papers would result in an immediate grave threat to the security of the United States of America.

Justice Stewart: "However it was acquired, and however it was classified?"

The solicitor general: "Yes, Mr. Justice, but I think the fact that it was obviously acquired improperly is not irrelevant in the consideration of that question. I repeat, obviously acquired improperly."

But he never discussed how that fact was relevant or what conclusions should be drawn from it.

The chief justice, however, in his dissenting opinion did so: "To me it is hardly believable that a newspaper long regarded as a great institution in American life would fail to perform one of the basic and simple duties of every citizen with respect to the discovery or possession of stolen property or secret government documents."

That duty, I had thought—perhaps naively—was to report forthrightly to responsible public officers. This duty rests on tax drivers, justices and the New York Times. The course followed by The Times, whether so calculated or not, removed any possibility of orderly litigation of the issues.

Later, counsel for The Washington Post was asked by Justice Stewart: "Mr. Glendon, wouldn't you be making the same argument if your client had stolen the papers?"

Mr. Glendon: "I don't think the source of how we obtained them features in this case."

Issue Remains

But the ethical issue, or its ghost, continued to haunt The Times. Scorned by mention in was tried. Thus Mr. Neil Sheehan:

"This history is public property, not the property of Lyndon Johnson or Robert McNamara or the

Self-Manufactured Sackcloth and Ashes

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The Japanese had been brought up on the theory that they were invincible. They had never been defeated in war. Now all their history books and school books must be rewritten in order to adjust history to facts. Are we Americans suffering from the same psychological superiority complex that affected Japan in 1941?

"We have managed to defeat the British in two minor campaigns when they were also fighting the French. We have defeated the Mexicans and the Spaniards who were already coming apart at the seams. We have defeated the Germans and the Japanese when we had great allies who gave us time to get ready. How are we going to do alone?"

I wrote this in Tokyo, May 28, 1950, and later published it textually in my book, "A Long Row of Candles." The first part of the answer came rapidly—in 33 days—when North Korea invaded South Korea. Although aided by UN token forces, the United States was largely alone in repelling this invasion.

History's Trick

Our history books depict that war as a victory because, by the time the smoke cleared, the North Koreans were approximately back where they had started from, even if undefeated. But then, as Voltaire wrote, history is nothing but a pack of tricks we play on the dead. There were plenty of dead.

When Vietnam came around—like many of our conflicts, never officially declared—the United States was really on its own. South Korea, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand helped; but the Americans, with the shaky South Vietnamese, bore the burden.

And this time we can't pretend to have won. We managed to develop a South Vietnamese army from what was only a flock and to give it a chance to stand on its feet. But the United States emerges as the big loser and history books must admit this even if they are more objective and complete than the Pentagon's own hysterical account.

We lost the war in the Mississippi Valley, not the Mekong Valley. Successive American governments were never able to muster the necessary mass support at home. Democratic capitalism displayed all the internal divisions and self-destructive

seeds that Lenin had predicted. The American people increasingly showed more sympathy and admiration for their enemies than for their allies. The press and times emphasized cynical and unfavorable to their cause. The elements of public opinion demonstrated behind the barriers of our adversaries.

Fat-dripping latterday American capitalism was an opponent to the brilliant revolutionary warfare of General Guevara with his slogans: "We are soldiers." "When the enemy comes the women too fight." "Clay the Lenin: 'To wage a people's war there must be total mobilization of all your forces.' Everything must support the war."

Motivation

The United States never sufficiently motivated to mount even partial mobilization. It was years before South Vietnam began to muster its own manpower reserves. The war wasn't taken seriously enough. Though Saigon now realizes that if it wants to fight on, it is going to have to go it alone.

Modern U.S. democracy evolved far beyond the fascist version of slave-owning Athens or America's 18th century town-meeting version.

The magnitude of responsibility thrust upon the United States, when it became a great power brought, sometimes embarrassingly, further requirements of government.

How horrified many Americans would have been had they known that Roosevelt and Churchill secretly agreed, four months before we even became belligerent, on a basic strategy to fight World War II.

Now we are covered in misdeeds and ashes of our own making. Mixed masochism and piety have ended our fancied boast of invulnerability. The price, to prove immense. Abroad our allies have less faith in us and our adversaries have less respect for our resolution. At home we spin toward new economic difficulties as returning veterans enter the unemployment reservoirs and through welfare eat up savings accomplished by the Vietnam withdrawal.

Like Japan, we will discover the price of defeat. But this is defeat without destruction brought about, not by a distant little Asia's Sparta, but by an intimately proximate superpower—our faltering selves.

determination of election districts qualification for voters.

All of these questions are too complicated for judicial solution under the formal procedures of courts and the guidance of any-line phrases such as "congress and combinations in restraint of trade," "liberty of contract," "equal protection of the law," "interstate commerce," and so on.

Nearly all of these judicial experiments have failed and driven us through painful experience to the conclusion that we should have, from the first place, all the devices of government and the means of social control outside of government.

So it is with freedom of the press. Judges cannot spin from that phrase a solution of the situation resulting from the publishing of the Pentagon Papers.

We need a severe official sanction to prevent irresponsible and corrupt transfer of secret papers from the government to publishers, a commission of the quality of the royal commission recently created in Britain under the chairmanship of Lord Frank, to determine how this present disclosure came about and what steps and procedures we need to prevent its repetition and for faster declassification and release of most papers.

Finally, the creation of a self-governing body for the press in Britain might be very helpful headed by a universally respected public figure, past the age of ambition, to stimulate more ethical professional relations with the government and self-restraint in publishing material ethically unacceptable.

In short, what is needed is more than prohibitions, punishments, or Pulitzer Prizes. Press reaching improvement of public health in the relations between press and government is called for.

Dean Acheson was Secretary of State in the Truman administration. He wrote this article in The New York Times.

50/115

Far Apart on Trade Pact

EEC and Japan Break Off Talks

By Richard Norton-Taylor
BRUSSELS, July 8 (WP).—The European Economic Community and Japan today broke off trade negotiations which had been suspended since the EEC's rejection of a Japanese proposal for a "safeguard clause" in the Common Market.

The talks, originally scheduled to go on all week, will be resumed later this month, although negotiators on both sides are optimistic about an early conclusion of differences.

The United States has hoped for a non-discriminatory Common Market-Japan trade pact would ease the pressure of Japanese goods on the U.S. market. Indeed, one of Japan's major objectives is to diversify its trade relations at a time when Japanese exports to America are threatened by protectionist elements and shape market saturation.

The European Economic Community is seeking increased economic and financial access to the domestic Japanese market, still protected by severe tariff and administrative barriers.

While the United States accounts for about 30 percent of total Japanese trade, only 5.5 percent of Japan's foreign trade is carried out with the Common Market. Japan, in turn, accounts for only 2 percent of the market's total foreign trade.

"Safeguard Clause"

The main stumbling block in the negotiations is the European insistence on a "safeguard clause" which would be imposed in the event of Japanese goods flooding the Common Market.

The Japanese delegation, led by Fumihiko Sumi, deputy head of the Economics Department of the Tokyo Foreign Ministry, has offered to extend safeguard provisions that are now included in bilateral trade agreements with France and the Benelux group (the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg), but only to products to be liberalized in the future from current quantitative tariff restrictions, and only on a country-by-country basis.

The Six want safeguard "clauses" to be applied on an overall, market-wide basis in line with its embryonic common commercial policy. Apart from Eastern European nations, Japan is the only major country with which the Six still maintain national systems of tariff quota agreements.

Also, France and the Netherlands are pushing hard for the safeguard provisions currently in force under the Benelux and French pacts with Japan to be extended to Italy and West Germany.

The Six have offered to reduce or eliminate trade restrictions on Japanese goods in return for a similar reduction on 166 Japanese exports. Actual tariff cuts, however, will not be negotiated in the Japan-Common Market talks. Such discriminatory moves would run counter to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Japan's TV sets are being dumped in the Canadian market.

The denial statement was issued by Toshio Takai, managing director of the association, following reports from Ottawa that a Canadian government agency claimed that television sets from Japan and Taiwan were being dumped in Canada.

The Japanese statement said: "We intend to prove that Japanese TV sets aren't being dumped. At the same time we want the Canadian authorities to make fair judgments."

The association said Japan exported 123,128 black and white TV sets to Canada in 1970, up 33.2 percent from a year earlier. This accounted for about 4.3 percent of the Canadian market last year, it claimed.

The association said exports of Japanese color TV sets to Canada totaled 62,494 units in 1970, up 16 percent from 1969, accounting for about 6.2 percent of the Canadian market.

(Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Osaka, Japan, and its subsidiary, Matsushita Electric Corp. of America, announced they filed suit on July 1 to challenge recent U.S. actions under the Anti-Dumping Act of 1971 involving television receivers imported from Japan. On Dec. 4, 1970, the U.S. Treasury found that television sets were being imported from Japan at less than fair value. The Japanese petition, filed in the U.S. Customs Court, alleges that the companies have been denied their rights to due process under the U.S. Constitution and have been denied the procedures guaranteed them by the Administrative Procedure Act.)

RCA Net Rises 64%

General Electric Reports Record Sales and Earnings

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—General Electric Co. reported record sales and earnings in the third and sixth months ended June 30, the giant electrical-electronic producer reported yesterday.

Earnings for the second quarter amounted to \$112.2 million, or 62 cents a share on the new split-share basis. This was an increase of 14 percent over the \$98.2 million, or 55 cents a share on a comparable basis for the similar three months of 1970. The shares were split on a two-for-one basis, so that the average number of shares outstanding after the split was 181,563,353.

Sales for the June quarter were \$2.3 billion, compared with \$2.1 billion a year earlier, a gain of 1 percent. This brought the volume for the half-year to \$4.3 billion, or 14 percent ahead of the \$3.8 billion sales for the initial six months last year when operations were affected by a major strike.

Earnings for the 1971 half-year rose 26.9 percent to \$268.8 million, or \$1.13 a share on the split basis, from \$211.5 million, or \$1.18 a share on a comparable share basis for the first half a year ago. This reflected the effects of the strike which ran from October 1969 to February 1970, putting the first quarter last year into the red by \$42.5 million.

Fred J. Borch, chairman, noted that second-quarter earnings "benefited from the continued strong performance by the General Electric Credit Corp. and the sale of Honeywell, Inc. common stock."

GE sold 375,000 shares of Honeywell stock during the quarter, leaving it with 1,125,070 shares of the original block of 1,500,000 shares received from the transfer of the business computer operations to Honeywell Information Systems, Inc. This initial sale resulted in a gain of about 1 cent a share of GE common stock.



French Real Estate Man Faces Charge

PARIS, July 8 (NYT).—Paris police today arrested Robert Frenkel, president of a real estate firm, La Garantie Foncière Révénue (GFR), and his wife and charged them with breach of trust.

Big Board Prices Gain Despite Rate Increases

By Vartanig G. Vartan
NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange firmed ahead today in the third straight day of a holiday-shortened week.

This advance, furthermore, came in the face of a continuing switch to a 6 percent prime rate from the former 5.5 percent level by virtually all major banks. In the past, an increase in the basic lending rate to top corporate customers has often caused a sell-off in stock prices.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, holding close to the 900 area throughout the session, finished with a gain of 5.25 at 901.4.

Technical analysis noted that the blue-chip indicator was encouraging some resistance and profit-taking in the 900 region. Greyhound, the most active issue, drove ahead to a 1971 high at 23 1/4. It closed at 23 1/8, up 1.2, amid forecasts of improved profits for this year.

J. J. Newberry, the variety store chain, rose 2 3/8 to 24 5/8 after trading at a yearly high of 25. It was the best gainer—both in points and in percentage increase—on the active list. The stock climbed 2 5/8 in the previous session.

Both Heublein, off 1 1/4 to 43 1/8, and Kentucky Fried Chicken, up 1 1/8 to 22 1/2, finished high on the active roster. Shareholders of both companies approved a merger plan whereby Heublein, a leading producer of canned and bottled cocktails, is the survivor concern.

Mohawk Data Sciences, down 4 1/4 to 29, was the biggest loser among the 15 most heavily traded issues. The company reported a \$1 million loss for its latest fiscal year.

Oil and retail groups moved higher, while some computer and glamour issues finished lower. The mobile-home and recreation-vehicle sector—very strong in recent trading—showed a mixed pattern.

Amex Prices Up

On the American Stock Exchange, prices edged higher in moderate trading with the exchange index up 0.05 at 23.75.

House Increases Eximbank Credit, Bans Eastern Trade

By Marjorie Hunter
WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—The House voted today to expand export credit financing by \$1 billion and to ban trade with Eastern Europe.

The bill, passed by voice vote after a sharp debate, would expand Eximbank's lending authority to \$2 billion, primarily by giving it transactions from the government's United States federal budget.

The major fight came as the bill, by a vote of 207 to 183, banned the current ban on Eximbank financing of exports to Communist-bloc countries applying materials or aid to North Vietnam.

As drafted by the House Banking and Currency Committee, the bill would have lifted the Eximbank's lending ban and, instead, given the President discretion to approve trade with specific Communist countries.

Trade With Enemies

The vote to retain the trade ban came on an amendment by Rep. Charles E. Wylie, R., Ohio, to the House bill. This major difference will have to be negotiated in Senate-House conference.

Opponents of the Wylie amendment noted that the Export Administration Act, passed by Congress two years ago, says that it is "the policy of the United States to encourage trade with countries which we have friendly or trading relations."

Japan Denies TV Dumping

TOKYO, July 8 (AP-DJ).—The Electronic Industries Association of Japan denied today that Japanese-made television sets were being dumped on the Canadian market.

The denial statement was issued by Toshio Takai, managing director of the association, following reports from Ottawa that a Canadian government agency claimed that television sets from Japan and Taiwan were being dumped in Canada.

The Japanese statement said: "We intend to prove that Japanese TV sets aren't being dumped. At the same time we want the Canadian authorities to make fair judgments."

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(Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Osaka, Japan, and its subsidiary, Matsushita Electric Corp. of America, announced they filed suit on July 1 to challenge recent U.S. actions under the Anti-Dumping Act of 1971 involving television receivers imported from Japan. On Dec. 4, 1970, the U.S. Treasury found that television sets were being imported from Japan at less than fair value. The Japanese petition, filed in the U.S. Customs Court, alleges that the companies have been denied their rights to due process under the U.S. Constitution and have been denied the procedures guaranteed them by the Administrative Procedure Act.)

German Dollar Sale

FRANKFURT, July 8 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank sold \$30 million to \$100 million on the foreign currency market here today at 2,500 Deutsche marks to \$300 DM, dealers estimated.

FIRST BOSTON ENTERS SHORT-TERM EUROCURRENCY MARKET ESTABLISHES RELATIONSHIP WITH "FINACOR"

NEW YORK, July 8.—The First Boston Corporation, a major dealer in long-term international obligations, today announced its entry as a broker in the short-term Eurocurrency market.

First Boston, a member of the investment banking firm of First Boston Securities, Inc., announced that it had entered into a cooperative arrangement with First Boston Securities, Inc., a Paris-based French investment banking firm, to provide short-term Eurocurrency financing to its clients.

Among the money market instruments employed in the Eurocurrency market are deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term bank loans, bankers' acceptances, letters of credit, and other financial instruments. First Boston is active in all types of money market instruments in the United States.

"Eurocurrency and other demand for Eurocurrency has increased substantially in recent years in connection with the Government's restrictions on the borrowing and lending of dollars abroad," Mr. PATTERSON declared.

At the end of 1970, it has been estimated by the Bank of International Settlements that the Eurocurrency market for 1970 amounted to \$1.5 billion.

"Direct communications with First Boston Eurocurrency specialists in Paris, Amsterdam, London, Rome and Geneva will enable First Boston to provide its clients with the most comprehensive and timely information on the Eurocurrency market," Mr. PATTERSON declared.

First Boston is one of the first major investment banking firms in this country to develop the capability to provide a comprehensive and timely service to the Eurocurrency market. The company is now able to provide its clients with the most comprehensive and timely information on the Eurocurrency market.

Export Controls

In another development Japanese producers tentatively plan to exercise tighter control over exports of black and white TV sets, tape recorders and radios to West Germany, the Electrical Products Industry Association said.

A meeting of the association and the Japan Machinery Export Association agreed to consult with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry about the advisability of forming a cartel to control minimum export prices and distribution channels for the West German market. Such controls are permitted under Japan's Export-Import Transactions Law.

The minimum export prices would be established for various products based on market conditions in West Germany to prevent "excessive competition" among Japanese exporters.

The move by the two associations was taken following a warning by a Japanese electronics mission to West Germany in June. The mission was told that the current large number of Japanese consumer electronics products shipped to West Germany could lead to protectionist measures unless the Japanese took steps to control the flow.

Easing Computer Imports

TOKYO, July 8 (AP-DJ).—Premier Eisaku Sato has instructed his government to speed up preparations to liberalize computer imports and relax restrictions on foreign investments in the computer industry, government sources said today.

The sources said Mr. Sato's move came in response to strong demands by the United States for the removal of Japanese restrictions on computers.

who is managing your money?

who guided you during the 1970 market decline?
who has consistently been optimistic about the general trend of the market since its reversal of May 28, 1970?
write us... review our performance record!

we believe the INGER LETTER will offer you the benefit of a highly sophisticated weekly advisory service. While we cannot guarantee our future results, we shall continue to strive to help you achieve your investment goals.

now you may discuss our investment management program, (limited to accounts exceeding \$100,000) with our president EUGENE INGER. You may contact him directly in care of the Inger Letter, The Council-Link, Inc., 14141, Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten, Munich, July 19-22, Berlin 1400-gerlin, July 23-25, Sheraton-Congress, London, July 25-29, Athens Hotel, Amsterdam, July 29-Aug. 4.

HOW DOES YOUR MONEY GROW?

Write to P.O. Box 558 8027 Zurich

TOTAL COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES

The Company's Annual General Meeting was held in Paris on June 23 and accounts for the year 1970 were approved. In his address, the President, Mr. Victor de METZ, stated that the results of the first four months of 1971 reflected a net profit figure approximately 17% higher than for the same period of 1970, despite the fact that production in the Middle East has, in fact, considerably increased as compared with 1970, and exports of 50 million tons of oil, furthermore, direct and indirect results of the Group's refining and marketing subsidiaries throughout the world continue to improve.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES 96.7% UP.—Capital expenditures by the Company in 1970 amounted to Fr. 1,018.8 million—a 90.7% increase on the 1969 figure.

The Company's own crude oil resources totalled 57.5 million tons in 1970. With further supplies, the Group marketed a total of 61.2 million tons of crude oil in the Middle East, where new oil reserves have been discovered in Iran and the Emirates, a further marked increase in production capacity is planned for Abu Dhabi and Dubai and export facilities are to be developed in Iran, Iraq and Qatar.

The Company continued to explore, alone or in association with other companies, in Europe, Africa, Madagascar, Australia and Indonesia. In the North Sea it has a 4% interest in the Ekofisk oilfield which is to begin producing this year and will shortly be supplying 15 million tons/year. A discovery of oil was made early this year in Tunisia, and drilling campaigns are to be undertaken in Canada.

The Company's Annual Report issued at the General Shareholders' Meeting was to be released upon request to COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES—Relations Et Informations Documentation, 2 Rue Michel-Ange, Paris-16.

and gas in Canada and refining and marketing in the State of Michigan (U.S.A.).

COMPANY'S FINANCIAL RESULTS.—Cash flow rose to Fr. 654.6 million as compared with \$82.1 million in 1969 (=12.3%). Net profit for the year 1970 which was Fr. 405.6 million, equivalent to the previous year's, continues to place the Company well ahead of other French companies.

1970 results allowed distribution of an overall dividend of Fr. 125.4 million, the same amount as the previous year. Net dividend per share was set, as in 1969, at Fr. 8.80 with a Fr. 3.30 tax exemption for shareholders residing in France or assimilated persons. Total income per share will thus amount to Fr. 9.80.

TOTAL GROUP CONSOLIDATED RESULTS.—Consolidated sales (net of taxes) exceeded Fr. 10 billion for the first time, amounting to Fr. 10,829 million vs. Fr. 8,416 million in 1969, i.e. a 28.5% increase.

Consolidated capital expenditures for the year 1970 were Fr. 2,388 million, an increase of nearly 44% on the 1969 figure.

Consolidated income after tax amounted to Fr. 587.2 million vs. 718.5 million in 1969, reflecting a decline of 18.3%. But it should be noted that the relative increase in Algerian oil taxation for the years 1969 and 1970 was charged only against 1970 accounts; a sum of Fr. 114 million relating to the year 1969 was thus deducted from 1970 income. Consolidated income excluding Algeria, which represents nine-tenths of total profit, rose from Fr. 446.5 million in 1969 to Fr. 532.2 million in 1970, an increase of 19.4%.

U.K. Industrialist Predicts a Pound Devaluation Soon

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—A leading British industrialist today predicted another devaluation of the pound sterling within the next year.

"Certainly within the next 12 months it will be almost impossible for Britain to avoid further devaluation," said Lord Kearton, chairman of Courtauld's, a textile and chemical corporation. The prediction came in an interview published in The Banker magazine.

Devaluation might be a "politically painful process," said Lord Kearton. He said other countries may increase the value of their money in relation to the pound, thereby affecting a de facto devaluation.

Lord Kearton warned that Britain's entry into the European Economic Community would not "resolve the economic fog or gropings of the last 15 years without any other action on our part."

Britain, he said, faces the possibility of becoming the poorest country of Europe. People might have to emigrate in considerable numbers to find jobs, he added.

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION, JUNE 30, 1971

ASSETS	
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks.....	\$ 85,240,523
U.S. Government Securities, Direct and Guaranteed.....	55,325,615
State, Municipal and Other Public Securities.....	66,613,762
Other Marketable Securities.....	2,392,791
Loans and Discounts.....	185,241,586
Customers' Liabilities on Acceptances.....	13,186,538
Other Assets.....	17,643,294
Total Assets.....	\$435,824,110

LIABILITIES	
Deposits.....	\$368,853,029
Acceptances, Less Amount in Portfolio.....	13,588,012
Other Liabilities.....	6,537,785
Capital.....	\$ 8,000,000
Surplus.....	18,705,284
Total Liabilities.....	\$435,824,110

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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20%	20%	20%	+ 1%

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24%	24%	24%	37%	9	Metvany Corp	11	50%	38	37%	38 + %

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

By Fred Tupper

58	61	64	67	70	73	76	79	82	85	88	91	94	97	100

58 Brazil tied with Colombia.

61

FAMILY FEUD—Cleveland infielder Gomer Hodge acts as a peacemaker as Mrs. Jackie Pinson feels like swinging bat at her husband, Vada Pinson, during softball game at Municipal Stadium. The wives won.

By Neil Amdur

Wednesday's

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(First Game)

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Up (10-6) and Montgomery; Foster, Bert (9); and Suarez. L—Foster

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

"A La Belle Epoque"

125

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SEMENTS

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PARIS 1972-73

SEMENTS

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AMERICAN LEAGUE

Carlton and Carroll, And
tabbed Juan Mariabel of San

**Russian Protest
Delays Fencing**

VIENNA, July 8 (UPI)—Start of the day's fencing a world championships was delayed today when the world champions in the team foil, the Soviet Union, protested the going.

The Soviet team said its going in group 4 was incorrect that they should be in group 5. However, after a two-hour debate by officials at the VI Stadthalle, where the championships are taking place, and representatives of the Soviet side, the Russians withdrew their protest. Group 4 means they have to three extra matches. Once matches started, the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, France, West Germany and Japan, and advanced to the quarterfinals.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
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LE CANYON **FRANCE ÉLYSÉES (p.v.)**

ARIS AMUSEMENTS

American atmosphere

MAURICE REZEAU
at the piano

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

FRANCE ÉLYSÉES (o.v.)

TECHNICOLOR

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DATE: 07-27-2001

Leader of Tour;

France, July 8 (Reuters)

behind Ocana.

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"A La Belle Epoque"



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(Open until 2. a. m.)

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IRONVOLT DES INSECTES

IRONIC

The New Tools of History

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NTT).—A new scholarly publication, the Journal of Interdisciplinary History, was organized last year to provide an outlet for new approaches in research and its first three quarterly issues carry some unusual fare for historians.

The articles include a "psychohistory" of Richard M. Nixon, a highly statistical analysis of social mobility in Old Boston and, in the current issue, a computer study of voting patterns in mid-Victorian England.

The journal is dedicated to the "cross-fertilization" of what its editors see as an unbroken profession: history. As such it represents the institutionalization of a growing trend among historians to borrow the increasingly precise methods and expertise of the social scientists—the psychologists, economists, political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, demographers and others—for the solution of historical problems.

Armed with computers, statistics, psychoanalysis, sampling techniques, economic models and other tools of modern social science, younger historians have established a wide beachhead in the discipline that Prof. C. Vann Woodward of Yale, former head of the American Historical Association, calls "a living fossil from the pre-scientific age." They have come up with findings that have challenged some long-held historical assumptions.

Resistance

While some would dispute Prof. Woodward's view, history—straddling the fence between the humanities and the social sciences and clinging to its literary roots—has long resisted the incursions of allegedly objective method and quantification have made on its sister disciplines.

But this resistance is withering under the leadership of men like Sigmund Diamond of Columbia, Charles Tilly of Michigan, Stephen Thernstrom

of UCLA, William O. Aydelotte of Iowa, Samuel P. Hays of Pittsburgh, Lawrence Stone of Princeton, R. A. Wrigley of Cambridge, Francois Poret of Paris, Robert Jay Lifton of Yale and others.

The new techniques have emerged partly in response to a growing emphasis on "analytical" history. Though most historians continue to write largely narrative, or descriptive, history, scholars today are placing growing stress on "problem solving," on explaining the events of history and unearthing the underlying forces that have motivated men.

Though narrative historians have often engaged in intuitive analysis, much of it very cogent, many historians are seeking more rigorous scientific means of testing theories and verifying conclusions.

At the same time, historians have taken a broader view of political history. There have always been historians who have dealt with political history as more than the episodic chronicle of kings, ministers and heroes.

But the significance of such factors as social class and mobility, urbanization, geography, population growth, disease and economics as determinants of human events is now almost universally recognized.

Block

Historians trace this development largely to the great French historian of the 1930s Marc Bloch, a leader of the so-called "Annales" School.

Together, these developments have forced the historians to look beyond state archives and other traditional sources to seek the aid of the social sciences, which have built elaborate techniques and theories to explain human behavior.

One technique gaining wide currency is prosopography, or collective biography. A prosopographer studying the United States Senate at any time would attempt to interpret actions in terms of the eco-

nomics, social and even emotional background of its members as a group.

At the same time, political historians are beginning to use benefits from the computer. At the University of Michigan, American election results, Congressional roll calls and census data since independence have been fed into computers.

In the article on mid-Victorian voting in the current Journal of Interdisciplinary History, the author, Michael Drake, of the Open University in England, argues that the nonsecret balloting of the period provides a fertile field for computer analysis.

Such quantitative methods have made their greatest impact on economic and political history because prices, industrial production and voting records are easily susceptible to measurement. But the techniques have also taken hold in social history, and to a lesser extent, cultural and intellectual history.

That impact has been such that some experts feel that many historians may soon be unable to read some of the new work even in their own specialties.

All are not happy about this. Prof. Carl Bridenbaugh of Brown has cautioned historians not to "worship at the shrine of the bith-goddess: QUANTIFICATION."

It is the split, in the view of Lawrence Stone of Princeton, who is using computers to study 300 years of housing patterns in England, that "there is danger of sectarian warfare."

Interesting or not, historical questions on many fronts are coming under the scrutiny of the quantifiers. The possibilities are illustrated by the work of Prof. Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie of Paris, who has been building a social and cultural picture of early 18th-century France by statistically analyzing the country's very detailed military recruitment records.

From these statistics he has drawn maps of the regional differences in occupation, height, physical defects, literacy, delinquency and other factors listed in the records.

For example, tallors were found to be concentrated in the northeast and southwest. Shorter men were concentrated in the economically depressed southern and western provinces, while those with "elite" professions tended to come from the northern regions and Pyrenees in the south.

In economic history, econometrics, or the mathematical expression of economic history, has been used to explore the influence of economics on the flux of history.

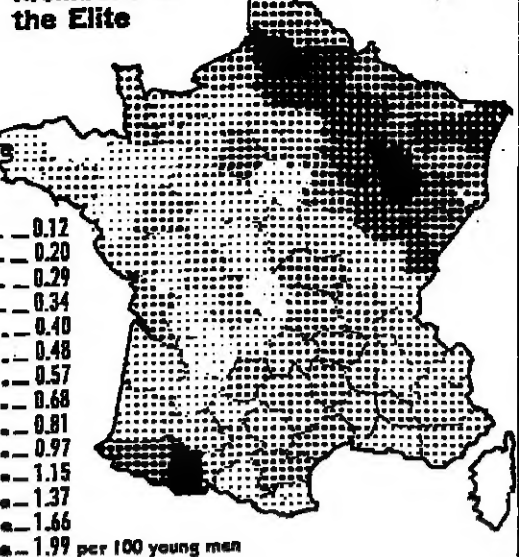
Econometric models developed some time ago suggest, for instance, that railroads were not as crucial to American industrial growth as once thought and that slavery was an economically viable system when the civil war broke out.

Possibilities and limits of this approach are suggested by the work of Dr. Peter D. McClelland of Harvard. He has estimated that the economic burden of British taxes on commerce by the American colonists was only 3 percent of gross national product.

While this implies that eco-

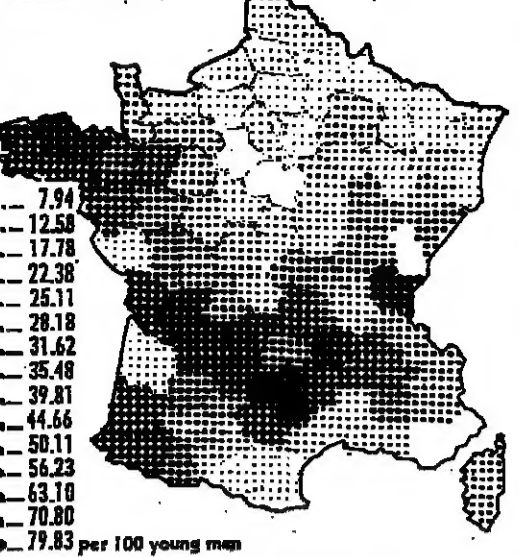
Some statistical clues to the social makeup of France, 1819-1826

Members of the Elite



These two maps were adapted from two of the more than 40 drawn up for Prof. Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie's study aimed at developing a social portrait of early 19th-century France. The "elite" consists of teachers, students preparing for military and government service and men "of outstanding distinction."

Laborers



These two maps were adapted from two of the more than 40 drawn up for Prof. Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie's study aimed at developing a social portrait of early 19th-century France. The "elite" consists of teachers, students preparing for military and government service and men "of outstanding distinction."

nomics was not as great a cause of the American revolution as many have thought, historians have noted that it is often small irritants that move men—and this is a matter that does not easily lend itself to analysis by numbers.

Perhaps the fastest-growing of the new techniques is psychohistory. Analysis and historians with psychoanalytic training have adapted Freudian analysis in the search for the hidden psychological forces that have motivated men.

They call the writings, speeches and biographical data of great leaders for clues. Woodrow Wilson, King George III, Joseph Goebbels and now President Nixon are among those so studied.

For example, in an article in the Journal of Interdisciplinary History, Dr. Bruce Mazlish of MIT argued that Mr. Nixon "compensates for his lack of native abilities, where this is the case, by enormous hard work and persistence," and that he has had "a serious problem with death wishes and anxiety: in relation to his brothers, himself and Eisenhower."

Though highly controversial,

this method is gaining acceptance among some who fear that history as art and literature will be lost in a rising tide of equations, computer punch cards and psychological jargon.

Prof. H. Stuart Hughes, the intellectual historian at Harvard, views history as a kind of mediator between the art of the novelist and the science of the social scientist. He feels that historians should take advantage of scientific method when appropriate, but preserve history as literary art.

"One of the tricks we have to master is translating social science terminology into ordinary language," he said in an interview.

The new methods have caused some to wonder if history won't eventually be cannibalized by other disciplines. One who is not overly concerned about this is Dr. Woodward of Yale, who said:

"History is a very old craft. It has adjusted to all kinds with the theologians, the biologists, the physicists and we can live with the social scientists. We welcome all comers—we try to civilize them."

PEOPLE: Allende Makes The Headlines

There were some anxious moments for President Salvador Allende of Chile on Tuesday when the engine of the helicopter he was flying in began to sputter and the craft had to make a forced landing. The malfunction was attributed to a bird that apparently flew into a turbine.

"Seditions Bird Attacks the President" was the headline in the right-wing "Tribuna" the next day. The left-wing "Puro Chile" saw the event in a different way. "Allende is Unbreakable," proclaimed its headline, adding: "You're Great, Batman."

Princess Anne, Queen Elizabeth II's 20-year-old daughter, was making satisfactory progress yesterday after a major operation to remove an ovarian cyst.

Authorities at the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers—where the royal patient was being guarded by detectives—said the princess had slept peacefully after the operation and was in good condition. She was rushed to the hospital Tuesday night after doctors decided to operate for the ailment that was first discovered during her recent tour of Canada.

A suit for \$2.5 million damages against sex researchers Dr. William Masters and Mrs. Virginia Johnson has been dismissed on a technicality. George Edwin Calver of New Hampshire alleged that the couple procured his wife as a sexual partner for nine different men undergoing sexual therapy at their reproductive biology research foundation in St. Louis. He claimed he had "lost the conjugal society" of his wife and suffered mental anguish and great injury to his health. But Federal Judge Roy Harper ruled in St. Louis that Mr. Calver's petition was a mis-joiner of separate counts, which would each have to be filed separately to be considered on individual merits.

Dr. Masters and Mrs. Johnson—authors of the best seller "Human Sexual Response"—were married last January. Both had been previously married.

Police in Exeter, England, have finally caught the phantom burglar who has triggered off a multi-thousand sterling alarm system in a grocery store for ten nights running—and then vanished. The criminal? A shiny baked bean tin, which caught the lights of a passing train and reflected onto a sophisticated radar alarm system, triggering it off.

West German aviator J. H. Blumstein, whose only previous flight plan was to "try to fly my way through," was the overall winner of the centennial London-to-Victoria air race, winning \$60,000 of the total \$170,000 purse. Flying a German-made Swearingen Merlin II turbo-prop, the 42-year-old Blumstein finished with a total of 591 miles to take the Prime Minister's trophy and \$50,000 for the over-all winner. He also earned \$5,000 for each of the two stages he won, the Quebec-Charlottetown leg and the trip from Winnipeg to Regina.

The race, which began July 1 in Abingdon, England, was held in honor of British Columbia's centennial year of entry into confederation. Runner-up to Blumstein was Timothy Phillips, an Irish farmer from Wicklow, who won \$20,000 for finishing second overall and an extra \$10,000 for finishing first in his twin-engine piston class.

Movie actress Sue Lyon, 24, who starred in "Lolita" when she was only 14, has married for the second time, this time to Baland H. Harrison, 33, a former pro football player with the San Diego Chargers who is now in the TV commercial business. Miss Lyon was previously married to actor Hampton Fancher III. Actress Judith Fawcett, 35, has divorced singer Vic Damone, 43, ex-husband of Pier Angeli, who wed Miss Rawlins in 1963. Miss Rawlins, who cited irreconcilable differences in divorce court, and her three daughters will receive \$2,100 a month allowance from Damone.

Julie Nixon Eisenhower, whose husband David is stationed with the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea, is staying in Madrid with Ambassador and Mrs. Robert C. Hill. While visiting, Julie will be received at Zarzuela Palace by Prince Juan Carlos and Princess Sofia.

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